

NOTE

Validation of *nomina nuda* of Nearctic Tethinidae,
Scathophagidae, and Muscidae proposed in Manual of
Nearctic Diptera

In the *Manual of Nearctic Diptera*, Volume 2 (1987), I proposed several new generic and specific names that were not then validated. Three were combinations of new generic and new specific names (one in Tethinidae, two in Scathophagidae), which were not validated with the term "n.g., n.sp." or the equivalent, as required by Article 13(c) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. One was a specific name in the Muscidae. These names are validated here and type material is recorded where appropriate.

Four additional new generic names were proposed for four previously described species of Scathophagidae. As distinguishing characters for each genus were given in the key to genera, and as only one species was referred to each, the requirements of Article 13(a)(i) and 68(d) of the Code were met and the generic names were validated at the time of their publication. They are listed below to draw attention to them and, in one case, to give distribution records not cited in the 1965 catalog (*A catalog of the Diptera of America north of Mexico*, USDA Handbook 276). Acronyms for depositions cited in this paper are BMNH (British National History Museum, London); CAS (California Academy of Science, San Francisco); CNC (Canadian National Collection, Ottawa); LACM (Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California); and USNM (United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.).

Tethinidae

***Masoniella richardsi* Vockeroth,**
NEW GENUS, NEW SPECIES

Masoniella richardsi Vockeroth, 1987: 1075
[*nomina nuda*; differentiating characters

for the genus and species are indicated in key to genera (p. 1075) and are illustrated (Figs. 101.2, .8, .9, .13, and .14)].

Specimens examined.—Holotype ♂, Healdale [San Bernardino Co.], Cal., 18.V.1955 (W.R. Richards) (CNC). Paratypes (36 ♂, 22 ♀; BMNH, CAS, CNC, LACM, USNM); same data as holotype (5 ♂); same locality and date as holotype but collected by W. R. M. Mason (5 ♀). California. Inyo: China Ranch, 30.V.1955 (J. Belkin et al.) (9 ♂, 3 ♀). Los Angeles: Duarte, 20.XI.1950 (N. Ehmann) (21 ♂, 13 ♀). San Bernardino: Victorville, 16.V.1995 (W. R. M. Mason) (1 ♂, 1 ♀).

Distribution.—USA. California (Inyo, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties).

Etymology.—The genus (feminine) and species are named in honor of my former colleagues W. R. M. Mason and W. R. Richards both of whom, although students of Hymenoptera and Homoptera respectively, consistently collected large numbers of Diptera.

Scathophagidae

***Dromogaster incompta* Vockeroth,**
NEW GENUS, NEW SPECIES

Dromogaster incompta Vockeroth, 1987: 1096 [*nomina nuda*; differentiating characters for the genus and species are indicated in key to genera, p. 1096].

Specimens examined.—Holotype ♂, Bilby, Alta., June 1, 1924, D. Bryant (CAS). Paratypes (CAS, CNC, USNM); same data as the holotype (2 ♂, 2 ♀). CANADA. Alberta: 14 mi W. Banff (4500'), 11.VIII.1955, J. R. McGillis (5 ♀). Saskatchewan: Attons Lake, Cut Knife, 3.VI.1940, A. R. Brooks (1 ♀).

Distribution.—Canada. Alberta, Saskatchewan.

Eymology.—The name *Dromogaster* (feminine) is derived from the Greek words *dromos* (a type of ship) and *gaster* (belly) because of the large, boat-shaped sternite 7 of the female. The name *incompta* is derived from the Latin word *incomptus* (unadorned) because of the lack of distinctive external characters of the species.

***Huckettia nearctica* Vockeroth,
NEW GENUS, NEW SPECIES**

Huckettia nearctica Vockeroth, 1987: 1095 [nomina nuda; differentiating characters for the genus and species are indicated in key to genera, p. 1095].

Specimens examined.—Holotype ♂, Beaverhill Lake, N.W.T., 66°44'N, 104°20'W, 29.VI.1966 (G. E. Shewell) (CNC). Paratypes (169♂, 158♀; collection dates 19.VI to 3.VIII; BMNH, CAS, CNC, Lund, USNM, St. Petersburg): CANADA. Yukon Territory: Herschel Island (J. S. Waterhouse). Northwest Territories: Kidluit Bay, Richards Island (J. R. Vockeroth); Fraser Lake, 68°45'N, 120°36'W (G. E. Shewell); Salmity Mines, 64°05'N, 111°15'W (J. G. Chillcott); near Beechey Lake, 69°14'N, 106°50'W (Shewell); Ford Lake, 63°11'N, 107°19'W (Shewell); Beaverhill Lake (Shewell); Baker Lake (Chillcott); Spence Bay (Chillcott, A. E. R. Downe); Chesterfield [Inlet] (Chillcott, Vockeroth); Geillini Lake, 60°18'N., 95°35'W (C. D. Bird, Chillcott); 65°15'N, 89°30'W (Chillcott); Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island (E. H. N. Smith, G. K. Sweatman); Clyde, Baffin Island (J. E. H. Martin, Shewell); Hazen Camp, Ellesmere Island, 81°49'N, 71°18'W (R. E. Leech). Manitoba: Farnworth Lake near Churchill (Bird). Quebec: Payne Bay (E. E. MacDougall, W. R. Mason); Sugluk (H. Hockett). USA. Alaska: Naknek (J. B. Hartley).

Distribution.—Canada. Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Yukon. USA. Alaska.

Eymology.—The genus (feminine) is

named in honor of H. C. Hockett, who published extensively on Nearctic Muscidae and Anthomyiidae from 1921 to 1977 and was one of the first to collect Diptera in northern Europe in order to compare them with Nearctic specimens. The species name indicates the wide distribution of the species in the northern part of the Nearctic Region.

***Brooksiella* Vockeroth**

Brooksiella Vockeroth, 1987: 1094. Type species: *Microprosopa varicornis* Curran, 1927, monotypy. Name validated when published (Art. 13(a)(i), (b); Art 68(d). Differentiating characters for the genus are given in the key to genera (p. 1094).

Specimens examined.—2 ♂, 15 ♀ (including holotype ♀).

Eymology.—The genus (feminine) is named in honor of A. R. Brooks, who had an unrivalled knowledge of the insects of the prairies and parklands of Central Canada and whose preliminary manuscript revision of Nearctic Scathophagidae was of great value to me when I began studying this family.

***Neorthacheta* Vockeroth**

Neorthacheta Vockeroth, 1987: 1096. Type species: *Orthocheta dissimilis* Malloch, 1924, monotypy. Name validated when published (c.f. *Brooksiella*). Differentiating characters for the genus are given in the key to genera (p. 1096).

Specimens examined.—33 ♂, 46 ♀ (including holotype ♀).

Biology.—The larva feeds on young leaf shoots of *Iris* (H. J. Teskey, personal communication).

Eymology.—The generic name (feminine) is a combination of the Greek word *neos* (new) and the generic name *Orthacheta* Rondani.

***Peratomyia* Vockeroth**

Peratomyia Vockeroth, 1987: 1096. Type species: *Hexamitocera vittata* Coquillett,

1898, monotypy. Name validated when published (c.f. *Brooksiella*). Differentiating characters for the genus are given in the key to genera (p. 1096).

Specimens examined.—18 ♂, 15 ♀ (including the holotype ♂).

Etymology.—The generic name (feminine) is formed from a combination of the Greek words *peratos* (west) and *myia* (fly) because of the western distribution of the single species.

Synchysa Vockeroth

Synchysa Vockeroth, 1987: 1096. Type species: *Coenosia tricincta* Loew, 1869, monotypy. Name validated when published (c.f. *Brooksiella*). Differentiating characters for the genus are given in the key to genera (p. 1096).

Specimens examined.—25 ♂, 30 ♀ (including a syntype ♂).

Distribution.—The known range has been extended from that given in the Nearctic catalog to southeast British Columbia (Fernie), in the West, and to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, in the East.

Etymology.—The generic name (feminine) is derived from the Greek word *synchisis* (confusion) because of the previous confusion concerning both family and generic relationships.

Muscidae

Hydrotaea ponti Vockeroth

Hydrotaea ponti Vockeroth, 1987: 1123.

The specific name, *ponti*, is a *nomen nudum*. It was intended as a replacement name for *curvipes* Stein, 1920 (*Trichopticus*), a

species referred by Hockett (1965, Memoir of the Entomological Society of Canada 42: 317) to *Phaonia* but which, because of the presence of a strong proclinate upper orbital bristle in the female, is referable to the genus *Hydrotaea*. This makes the name *Hydrotaea curvipes* (Stein, 1920) a secondary homonym of *Hydrotaea curvipes* (Fallén, 1825, *Musca*), which is in turn a primary homonym of *Musca curvipes* Gmelin, 1790. *Hydrotaea curvipes* (Fallén) is considered a senior unavailable synonym of *Hydrotaea meridionalis* Portschinsky, 1882, but is still a senior homonym of *Hydrotaea curvipes* (Stein). The latter is here renamed *Hydrotaea ponti* Vockeroth, *nomen novum*, in recognition of the very large contribution to taxonomy of Muscidae made by A. C. Pont.

The paper referred to as Vockeroth, 1984, in the footnote on page 1118 of the Manual of Nearctic Diptera (volume 2), has not been published. It was to have discussed some of the generic synonyms listed in the footnote.

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